

Daily Eagle

M. M. NURDOCK, Editor.

Kansas Editors Going Down to Missouri.

A special dispatch in one of the Kansas City papers, of yesterday morning, announces that the annual meeting of the Kansas Editorial association will be held in Missouri this year, February 22nd. The banquet will be served at the Savoy Hotel, which is to be paid for by the Commercial club of Kansas City, an organization whose members have lain awake of nights for years devising schemes to steal Kansas enterprises and connecting jobs to keep the state tributary to K. C. in all things. The dispatch goes on to announce that the Jayhawk yahoos will be permitted, while listening to Sousa's band, to "witness the dance which is to follow" in the evening. The members of the Kansas Editorial association will rendezvous at Topeka, on the 21st, not that that point is more accessible, but for appearance sake. Those living east of the capital will not be compelled to come up to Topeka, but it is the desire of the officers, no doubt, that they do so. If we remember aright this Kansas Editorial association had a banquet last year at the expense of that same Commercial club, but the members were not on that occasion accorded the privilege of being "spectators at the ball to follow." Kansas City is conceded to be a center of intelligence, also of train robbers. If the inhabitants of that burg of uncertain tenure and stolen name would only confine themselves to robbing trains her struggling annex—whose sovereignty, notwithstanding the consecrating blood of John Brown and his compatriots, has been raped by them—might still hope. And yet if it were not for Kansas City, Kansas could not boast of that "fast mail" which so hysterically endeavors to furnish the far-away constituents of Jerry Simpson with a sheet that not only belittles the administration and fights annexation, but stands true to the spirit which animated its hushwhacking founders. During the banquet, or later as "spectators of the ball to follow," as these molders of Sunflower opinion and vindicators of the affirmation that the good Kansan when he dies reaches Paradise only by ascending the Sai Hills, might happily persuade some Kansas City editor to write up a history of this state, and other text books, for the use of the public schools, reserving the right to do the printing at Topeka or some other beneficiary point. However, and notwithstanding all of the foregoing, the Eagle hopes that the brethren may not be banqueting on "embalmed beef," nor yet, under the spell of the swish of silken petticoats at "the ball to follow," forget their allegiance to the fair women left behind on the dreary prairies, who might wear silk petticoats also had the dames who are to dance to the strains of Sousa's band a less number.

America's Grand Educational Institutions.

The annual report of the president and treasurer of Harvard college to the Board of Overseers has been published. As usual President Eliot's comments on the record of the past year and his suggestions for the future contain many features of general interest. He sums up the record of Harvard enlistments in the war with Spain, which, according to the latest returns, number about 400, and concludes as follows: "The effort of the president and deans was to prevent hasty and inconsiderate enlistments, but not to discourage the enlistment of able-bodied young men of legal age, whose family circumstances warranted them to offer their lives to the country. So long as there are wars it will be expedient, especially in democracies, that the best educated young men bear their full share in war's hardships and dangers. The highly educated class must show itself as brave, tough and disinterested as any other and as faithful to ideals. If its education has been right it will show itself superior in these respects to every other class." President Eliot refutes the popular idea that high scholars are almost always men of poor physique by a table showing that, whereas 82 per cent of the whole number of students pass the physical examination satisfactorily, this is done by 83 per cent of the scholarship winners. The president has looked into the claim that the highly competitive athletic sports are especially useful in developing the qualities of a soldier, and decided against it, supporting his opinion by showing the small percentage of athletes among the Harvard volunteers in the late war.

Speaking of inter-collegiate athletes, President Eliot remarks that progress has been made in intelligent management, and that evils of excessive training, though still manifold, are lessened. He deprecates the inter-collegiate freshmen contests and gives data showing the poor scholarship of men on freshmen football teams. "Agreeable local competitions" is the substitution he would recommend for excessive inter-collegiate competitions. The question of shortening the college course to three years is again brought up and the plan supported by figures showing a large number of men who even now complete all, or nearly all, the requirements for the bachelor's degree in three years. In reviewing the work of the different departments of the university, President Eliot mentions the embarrassment felt on all sides, owing to the low ratio of interest accruing from the several endowment funds. Among the more pressing needs of the university are mentioned those of a new building; a new recitation hall for some of the college departments, a building for the architectural department, a furnished dormitory for short residence students, and increased endowments generally. The treasurer's report shows receipts of \$1,362,882.66; payments, \$1,241,229.24; balance, \$121,653.42.

Prominent Newspaper War Correspondents.

Mr. W. E. Curtis says that the death of John Russell Young does not leave Henry Watterson "the last survivor of the famous newspaper correspondents in the Civil war," and furthermore Henry Watterson was not a regular correspondent in the war, as that term is usually applied. He was a private in the Confederate army, published a camp newspaper and at odd times wrote very interesting letters concerning his experience and the events he witnessed. Of the regular correspondents who followed the army from 1861 to 1865, several notable writers have survived Mr. Young. George Alfred Townsend, whose battle pictures surpass everything of their kind in literature, is still a prolific contributor to the press. George W. Smalley is the New York correspondent of the London Times. Henry V. Boynton is chairman of the Chickamauga Park commission, and a brigadier general in the volunteer army. "Bull Run" Russell is still writing in London. Henry Villard is a millionaire, with one place in Germany, another in Madison avenue, New York, and a third on the banks of the Hudson near Dobbs Ferry. Whitelaw Reid is editor of the New York Tribune, and was a member of the peace commission. Edward H. House lives in Tokyo, Japan, and writes for several American papers. He is the Japanese representative of the Associated Press. Joseph Howard, Jr., still follows his profession in New York, as also do Muriel Halstead, W. F. Shanks and several others.

More Loving Every Day.

Writing on the status of American citizens in England, Consul Halstead states that an American, whether naturalized or not, may now reside in England and enjoy almost equal privileges with a British-born subject, the policy of England being to encourage foreigners to settle here for the purpose of trade, as well as to afford them a safe asylum in times of trouble. All persons who are not subjects of the Crown are called aliens, and the laws affecting them were formerly very harsh. They could hold lands neither by

purchase nor descent; they could not take a seat in Parliament or hold office under the State; and by an act passed in the reign of James I. it was laid down that "all such as are to be naturalized or restored in blood shall first receive the sacrament of the Lord's supper and the oath of allegiance and the oath of supremacy." They were also subject to taxation from which British subjects were exempt. This, however, has all been done away with, and the disabilities of an alien are now very few. If he becomes naturalized they are almost entirely removed. Should war break out between England and the State to which an alien belongs, he would be permitted to continue his residence in England so long as he conducted himself peaceably.

The World Is Filling Up.

The entire habitable world has its people and there are left no unknown lands save the limited, ice-bound and uninhabitable patches about the Poles. In spite of the fact that the aborigines of the hermit nations are disappearing before the tidal wave of a Christian civilization, there is coming a time when this globe will not be large enough to contain the human product. Africa is the only continent left capable of receiving the overflow of the older continents and Africa is no longer an unknown land. In a hundred years Africa and Siberia will be as thickly populated as South America or Australia. The temperate zones long ere that time will be densely populated. Climatic conditions existing in tropical lands and the great archipelagos, and in islands like Borneo, Java and the Philippines, may stay the wave of Christendom, but all these hold their millions of aborigines.

The Senatorial Fight in West Virginia.

The senatorial situation in West Virginia is peculiar with revolutionary tendencies. The Republicans on joint ballot have a majority. The house has a Democratic majority of one, the senate a Republican majority of five. In order to overcome this Republican majority of four on joint ballot, the Democrats threaten to unseat enough Republican members to enable them to elect a Democratic United States senator. The Republicans declare that they will use their control of the senate to unseat a Democratic senator for every Republican unseated in the house. The house being the most numerous body it looks as though the Republicans would get the worst of it.

National Diplomacy.

If it is true that the French government is trying to borrow money in England for use in strengthening the army and navy of France, the real purpose must be to strengthen the peace party in Great Britain. In the event of future difficulties between the two nations, France has plenty of money to loan, and the French money market is usually lower than that of London. Paris has a better stock of idle gold than the British metropolis can show. If the only object were to get money, a loan at home would serve every purpose. To make influential British investors dread and oppose war with France is quite another matter.

Ever Bear in Mind.

The advice often given by consular officers as to the best means of introducing American goods abroad, has been repeated by Consul Hayden at Castellamare di Stabia. He writes, under date of December 29, 1898, that if American manufacturers and exporters wish to succeed in Italian markets, catalogues should be printed in the Italian language and Italian weights and measures should be employed, and that commercial travelers who represent American firms should themselves be Americans, but should be able to speak the language of the country.

Street Railway Statistics.

The Street Railway Journal furnishes interesting statistics of the street railway traffic of the United States in 1898. There are in the United States a total of 955 roads, with a mileage of 117,291, using \$4,619 cars. The capital involved in operating these systems is in the billions. The total capital stock is \$22,400,962; the funded debt, \$29,419,932, and the capital liabilities \$1,621,820,894. The 17,281 miles of track is divided as follows: Electric railways, 14,872; cable, 460; horse, 654; miscellaneous, 555.

No Doubt the Real Results.

A Cuban correspondent says that in their joy over liberation the Cubans themselves show no anxiety over the future. The office-seekers and the army leaders are apparently the only ones who are curious to know at once what the intentions of the United States are regarding Cuba, and they are happier since the American occupation, even the monolingual Lacerot, who sat at the head of the "comida extraordinaria," being so far mollified as to propose toasts to the government and officers of the United States.

A Millionaire Single Taxer.

It is reported that Tom I. Johnson, the famous street railway magnate and congressman, long known as a close friend and disciple of the late Henry George and strong advocate of his opinions, has announced his withdrawal from all of his business enterprises, and henceforth will devote his life and fortune to the advocacy of the single tax theories. Such rare freaks of millionaires are worth remembering.

Agoncillo Entirely too Precipitate.

Had Agoncillo not fled so precipitately he would have been in a fair way of becoming an American citizen. In fact he was taken in the very next day. However, true to the prevailing Anglo-Saxon desire, he threw himself into the arms of our ally, and we will be denied the pleasure of hanging him, as he now can claim citizenship with Hispano.

Events are guiding us, not men. The treaty was carried by an event, the insurgent battle. The McKinley resolution against taking the Philippine Islands permanently will be defeated, if it is defeated, by events, not votes.

The Filipino stand in the church at Pao, and the way the Americans dislodged them, will become a standard picture in school histories. It is the one picturesque fight in the whole war.

Whatever this country does it should remember that Washington's warning to "beware of entangling alliances" is just as sound and wise as it was the day he uttered it.

Senator Teller of Colorado has stood by McKinley in the treaty matter nobly. Teller has forgotten and forgiven a certain day long ago in St. Louis.

Those two Washington lawyers, Ralston and Siddons, who withdrew as counsel to the Philippines, are patriots. American patriotism is pure gold lately.

Barring their remote location, we have just as much right to take the Philippine Islands as we had right to take Illinois and Indiana from the Indians.

That Tennessee Colonel who died at the head of his men at Manila must have a grade against fate. He was not hit. He died of apoplexy.

It seems that the treaty has been ratified by a Republican promise of a resolution against expansion. This tangles things badly.

Mr. Agoncillo says he will return to the United States. But he will not. And he will not return to Manila without permission.

The German cruiser, Irene, is hovering around at Manila. Dewey will pop her one the first time she makes a face.

If we get Mr. Agoncillo we will feed him a few spoonfuls of "White Man's Burden" that will make his hair curl.

Uncle Sam can mobilize the five civilized tribes of Indians and whip everything Aguinaldo can get together.

Our soldiers at Manila fought with smokeless powder. We learned that lesson quickly.

The treaty with Spain was ratified by one vote more than was necessary.

Law Versus Love.

"Orpheus seeking Eurydice through the shades of Hades or Menelaus thirsting for revenge and marching to Troy to seek his lost wife, had not in my opinion as much trouble to gain their wives as I had to get mine." As Mrs. Laplain, as she spoke, squared her shoulders and raised her head, as much as to say: "Yes, and I would do it again, by Jove!" Mrs. Laplain smiled indulgently at her lord, and said to a young man who was lounging in a chair by her side:

"That is one of Mr. Laplain's old stories, to tell you about it," said the young man, languidly.

Mr. Laplain looked at his wife as if to gain her permission, smiled, and began:

"It was in the year 19— that we were married. The date was originally set for the last day of June. But man proposes and God disposes, and instead of being married on Wednesday, we did not become man and wife until Friday of the same week, after trials and tribulations enough to turn an ordinary man's head gray."

"The reason thereof was this. I was engaged at that time in the silk business in New York. About two months prior to my wedding several petty robberies had been committed in our warehouse, but we were unable to detect the thief. At last, after a great deal of trouble, we succeeded in tracing the stolen articles to the home of one of the workmen. He was at once arrested, taken to court to await trial, and the matter ended there as far as I was concerned."

"Well, the Saturday I was to start for Lexington dawned bright and clear. I awoke at about 10 o'clock in the morning, and at once drove up my blind to see what kind of a day it was going to be. It seemed hours to me before the breakfast bell of the boarding-house rang. I rubbed my eyes, the night before, when I had been lying in bed, and I saw that I had a train to catch at 11 o'clock."

"The firm had kindly given me the whole day, the senior member giving as his excuse for such an act that it was an event of that sort ought to take place only once in a man's life-time; so, instead of leaving on Saturday on the 11 o'clock express, as first intended, and by which train Mr. Laplain expected me, I should leave six hours earlier and have the pleasure of walking in and surprising the dear girl."

"Never did the wheel of fortune turn for me so smoothly as it did that morning. I seemed to catch train, ferry boat, and street cars with almost incredible ease. I really thought I was favored of the gods, and grew content over what I called my executive ability. My pride took a tumble a little later, as you will see."

"I had just taken up a comic paper, and was chuckling over one of the jokes, when I felt a hand on my shoulder and turned around to see who the disturber of my peace was. He was indeed a disturber of the peace, for it was nobody more or less than a policeman, and he told me in no kindly tones that I was wanted at the police court. I stared at the man in amazement, thinking either a joke or the part of some of my friends to give me a scare, or else a mistake on the part of the policeman. But it was neither a joke nor a mistake, as I soon discovered, for I was taken to the witness at the court of Mayor Smith. In other words, the employee who stole the silk from our firm was to be tried that day."

"That the arm of the law is long is true, but it is also slow is quite as correct. Our case did not come up before the presiding magistrate until 4 o'clock, and by that time I was a raving lunatic. The firm was sorry, indeed, at my dilemma, and had done all in their power to have the case brought up as soon as possible; but they were told that were cases on the calendar which must first be tried, and that it was to be the inevitable and advised me to do the same. Job's comforters, truly."

"As I told you before, the case was tried at 5 o'clock. The prisoner found guilty and sentenced to six months' hard labor, which I thought was too little for him considering the discomfort I was undergoing on his account. By a quarter to 5 I was out of the court, cooled down and our case was waiting for me to be tried. I only to be told that the train had just left, and if I had been there—I didn't stay to hear the rest of his chatter."

"When I returned to my boarding-house I sat down on a chair and used 'beautiful language, soft and sweet,' until the air was blue. Do you blame me, Bess?"

"The young man shook his head and said he would have done worse than that, even."

"The next day being Sunday," continued Laplain, "the train did not run so frequently as on week days, and as my betrothed lived several miles away from a railroad I knew I should have considerable difficulty in reaching there, and to telegraph would be impossible."

"Never did a morning drag as that did. I knew it was useless to go down to the station three hours before the train started. I was afraid to go to church for fear the building would collapse or some hinge might happen to prevent my being on hand, or even to go for a spin on my wheel lest I should get knocked down or our case would be so all I could do was to remain in strict seclusion in my bed-room until the hour for starting, and even then I crept down by ways and up highways, so there might be no chance of again getting caught."

"At last, at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, the train steamed in at the station of Lexington, and, to my surprise, when I alighted Mr. Laplain was waiting for me with his little dog cart to drive me to Lexington. After exchanging greetings she explained that she had felt positive I would miss the train, being such a nervous fellow (where was my executive ability? I thought to myself sadly), and so was not a bit surprised when I did not materialize at the time expected."

"However, 'OUI' was that end well. We are now married and happy. I had a hard time to win her, but I think my wife was worth it." And there was a look in the speaker's eyes that made one think the day of his misery were not yet quite over.—Ex.

The Practical Side of the French.

We may say what we like about the French being led away by sentiment, but in some respects they are a very practical people. The Gallic housewife will make a pound of shin of beef go further than any other woman in Europe. Their capacity, indeed, for making the best of unlikely materials is beyond rival. Take, for instance, the Eiffel Tower, which is somewhat of a white elephant when there are no exhibitions going on. But Frenchmen are equal to finding a use even for that, and a very ingenious use, too. The police authorities have stationed watchmen upon its summit to take note of the establishments which fail to consume their own smoke. The idea is excellent, and we commend the notion to the county council and the city corporation. A couple of watchmen on the top of the monument, armed with powerful glasses, ought to strike terror to the hearts of those who rack out of Welsh coal, and care naught for smoke-consuming appliances.

Manward—"I may be awfully ignorant, but what are 'Job's comforters'?"

Outlines of Oklahoma.

McMaster's Magazine this month is entirely devoted to the question of statehood.

The Cushing Herald speaks of the Guthrie Leader's "inspired sneers." This is another case.

Sparks Norman, a very bright thirteen-year-old boy of N. F. Norman of El Reno, died last week.

Some of the mills in Oklahoma are shipping in wheat to grind, the local supply having run low.

During the night of shrapnel and shell, Secretary Jenkins seems to keep pretty well to his cyrene.

The legislators will put through the bill to cut down the contingent funds of the territorial officers.

At any rate when Oklahoma becomes a state it will not send millionaires to the senate. It hasn't any.

Martin and Laird, who were arrested, charged with Indian burning, have been released on \$5,000 bond.

Out in western Oklahoma the men have already begun to shine their shoes for the coming live stock sales at Woodward.

The people of Anadarko, according to a local correspondent, can hear the whistle of the new railroad, but can not yet see the smoke.

Colonel Blackwell, the last and rites having been performed, is rapidly getting better, and may not die more than twice again the present year.

J. G. Winer of Parvin, Kingfisher county, was recently found wandering about the streets of Kingfisher mentally bewildered. He had been robbed of \$10.

Governor Barnes demands a thorough investigation. The legislative committee intends to give that. The committee expects to reveal a great number of things.

The weather has been terrible on the prairie, and some of the best crops have been broken up by school houses and built fires, to pass the night in some degree of comfort.

L. Chitwood of Minco is rejoicing in the birth of a girl. His first children were twin boys, his next twin girls. He was a mighty anxious man for the last few weeks.

If two Republican senators had been before congress asking admission while the peace treaty was pending they would have been admitted, and Oklahoma would be a state today.

A. M. Osman, a brakeman, fell from the top of a freight car near Chickasha recently while the train was going twenty miles an hour. He was missed when the train reached the station. When found he was unconscious and his arm was broken in two places.

Autenhauer & Klatzen moved a store into El Reno and moved it out between two assessments, thus escaping taxation. The county clerk went after them and taxed them. They are now trying to get their tax money back. They might better save the expense of lawing.

Harry Smith of Woodward says: "Once in a while things occur in this land which indicate the enthronement of despotism." This looks scary, but Harry turns around in the next sentence and says the freedom of the press will throw despotism through the window and kick the bottom out of the throne.

The XII ranch, in the extreme northwest corner of the Panhandle of Texas, the largest ranch in the world, has an area of five thousand square miles. Its herds of cattle aggregate 120,000 head; besides 1,500 horses, and the crop land produces 1,300,000 bushels of wheat. Surprising as it may seem, all the work on the ranch is done by 125 men, one man to every 24,000 acres.

Hennessey Kicker: Buck Ford came in from his club last week. Buck is a character you don't meet up with every day. He was marshal of Hennessey at one time, and the way he went after the ill-doers was a caution. At that time it was a violation of the village laws to discharge fire-arms within the city limits. Jack McCutchen made a patent rat trap that made as much noise as a cannon and the boys used to keep Buck chasing all over town to find the fellows who had nerve to break the laws of Hennessey. But the trap was too much for him.

Along the Kansas Nile.

Kansas people are dropping the word "boom" and are talking of "expanding."

A. G. Stacey, the newspaper man in the federal prison, has petitioned the president for a pardon.

A railroad attorney says that the only court of violation which would be effective would be made up of fifty men on the bench.

Tom Anderson, flaring much and like unto a sun-set, says: "Stanley is letting the Alabamian push dictate every appointment he makes."

Andy Richards, after scratching his head, says that the chance are neither Burton nor Baker will be the next United States senator.

The Santa Fe throughout Kansas will equip its grade crossings with electric bells which will ring a warning upon the approach of a train.

At Arkansas City the other night a young woman became angry because the usher in the theatre forced her to remove a new hat which cost \$2.

Foker is still popular at Topeka, but a new tribe practices it. In the good old days a Kansan would spit on his hands before playing his high card.

Robert Jesse of Medicine Lodge claims that he is bullet-proof by divine protection. But he is too smart to look down the muzzle of an unloaded gun.

Wolf hunts are all the rage in southern Kansas. They are akin to a fox hunt of England, and indicate how Anglo-Saxon blood is coming out in these parts.

A bill raising county officers' salaries can not be passed by the present legislature without both parties consenting, but Governor Stanley can veto the bill, and should.

Forty-seven Italian peddlers met at Kiowa the other day by accident, the first time they had been together for five years. After a "time," they separated, each going his way.

The oldest inhabitant in this part of Kansas has retired from business. This is the longest, coldest spell Kansas ever had, and everybody, old settler and all, has to agree that it is.

Tom Anderson will be elected grand conductor of the Amalgamated Order of Industrial Rubbers for the district of Kansas. The Rubbers are more dangerous in politics than the Knockers.

Richter, lieutenant governor, is against Leland. This is supposed to knock Stanley's chances for United States senator in 1901, for by sending him to the senate the Leland machine would make Richter governor.

Young Collins' attorneys claim to have discovered that a witness who heard Johnson Jordan plotting with another negro to kill old man Collins, over a year ago. The Collins case is not completed. Half the people in the state are not convinced that Collins is guilty.

Atchison Globe: W. E. Stanley is as unpopular as any governor Kansas ever had a month after his inauguration. Stanley seems to be independent, and the politicians hate him for that. Occasionally we have a governor who is not independent enough, and the politicians hate him for it. One of the principal charges against Stanley is that he is partial to the Seventh district, and the politicians will make him all the trouble possible. Stanley has done one good thing, however: he has refused to let Topeka buy anything in sight. Hundreds of people will admire him for this. Wichita men are as proud as Pennsylvania men; they think Wichita is the whole thing. The Wichita men never talk of Kansas City, and pretend that they do not know where it is located. Naturally they are indifferent as to Topeka. But Mr. Stanley should remember that the land is governed by Kansas and escape being hated.

Geo. Innes & Co.

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Costs the same as other soft Coals, and is the best on the market; per ton, \$4.00. We are exclusive agents in Wichita for this excellent Coal; a trial order will convince you of its superior quality.

We also handle all kinds of Hard and Soft Coals; best quality; is clean and makes a bright fire. We give our prompt attention to all orders, and our prices are the lowest.

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Extra Set—every family should have one for company—on "extra" occasions.

Spotless Table Cloth, with dainty dishes—the art productions of Haviland and Carlsbad.

Doubly Attractive—What we want is to have you call and see our goods—the best.

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For sale by G. Gehring, druggist, Wichita, Kansas.

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Only 2 days from Wichita and 4 from New York, by the California Limited, Santa Fe Route.

L. R. DELANEY, Address City Passenger Office, The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, WICHITA.

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